

NEW EXAMPLES OF CONSTANT MEAN CURVATURE SURFACES IN $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ AND $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$

JOSÉ M. MANZANO AND FRANCISCO TORRALBO

ABSTRACT. We construct non-zero constant mean curvature H surfaces in the product spaces $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ by using suitable conjugate Plateau constructions. The resulting surfaces are complete, have bounded height and are invariant under a discrete group of horizontal translations. In $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (for any $H > 0$) or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (for $H > 1/2$), a 1-parameter family of unduloid-type surfaces is obtained, some of which are shown to be compact in $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$. Finally, in the case of $H = 1/2$ in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, the constructed examples have the symmetries of a tessellation of \mathbb{H}^2 by regular polygons.

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1970, Lawson [Law70] established its celebrated correspondence between constant mean curvature (CMC from now on) surfaces in space forms: *there exists a correspondence between simply connected minimal surfaces in a space form $M^3(\kappa)$ (with constant curvature κ) and constant mean curvature H surfaces in the space $M^3(\kappa - H^2)$* . The first application that he gave was the construction of two double periodic constant mean curvature one surfaces in the Euclidean 3-space. The procedure used to construct such examples is known as the *conjugate Plateau construction* and it was a fruitful method to obtain new constant mean curvature surfaces in space forms (see, for example, [KPS88, K89, GB93, Po94]). The main steps of this construction are the following:

- (1) Solve the Plateau problem in a geodesic polygon in $M^3(\kappa)$.
- (2) Consider the *conjugate* CMC H surface in $M^3(\kappa - H^2)$ (or the conjugate minimal one in $M^3(\kappa)$), whose boundary lies on some planes of symmetry, since the initial surface is bounded by geodesic curves (cf. [K89, Section 1]).
- (3) Reflect the resulting surface across its edges to get a complete (often embedded) constant mean curvature H surface in $M^3(\kappa - H^2)$.

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The key property of this method is that a *geodesic curvature line in the initial surface becomes a planar line of symmetry in the conjugate one*. This is crucial in order to extend by reflection the conjugate piece to a complete constant mean curvature surface.

The main problem is, once the desired symmetries in the CMC surface have been fixed, the choice of the appropriate geodesic polygons. For instance, for conjugate minimal surfaces in the sphere or the hyperbolic space the Plateau contour has to be determined by a degree argument from a 2-parameter family of solved Plateau problems (cf. [KPS88, Po94]).

In the last few years the study of constant mean curvature surfaces in the homogeneous Riemannian 3-manifolds has become an active research topic (see, for example, [DHM09] for a survey on recent results). In 2007, Daniel [Dan07] established a Lawson-type correspondence between constant mean curvature surfaces in the homogeneous Riemannian 3-manifolds (see Section 2.1) that opens up the possibility of extend the conjugate Plateau construction to this broadest class of 3-manifolds. Previously, Hauswirth, Sa Earp and Toubiana [HST08] extended the Lawson conjugate construction between minimal surfaces in the product case, and many papers have appear in this setting (see, for example, [MR, R, MRR]).

This paper has a double aim: on the one hand to extend the conjugate Plateau construction to the homogeneous Riemannian 3-manifolds by using the Daniel correspondence and, on the other hand, to obtain, applying this procedure, new constant mean curvature surfaces in the product spaces $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, where S^2 and \mathbb{H}^2 stand for the sphere and the hyperbolic plane with curvature one and minus one.

Section 2 introduces the Daniel correspondence. We must ensure, in order to extend the conjugate Plateau construction, that the key property remains true in the homogeneous case. To do that, we have to restrict ourselves to polygons consisting only of vertical or horizontal geodesics and to the case where the phase angle θ of the Daniel correspondence is equal to $\pi/2$, so the target space is a Riemannian product manifold, which makes sense since they are the only homogeneous spaces which admit totally geodesic surfaces (cf. Lemmas 1 and 2). These conditions impose a rigidity restriction for the possible geodesic polygons to be considered that was not present in the space form case and which makes the problem more subtle. We finish the section with a discussion of the smooth extension of the Plateau solution by reflection over its border.

Section 3 gives a brief description of those homogeneous spaces involved in the construction, as well as its main properties.

In Section 4 we present the first non-trivial examples of conjugate Plateau construction showing that the spherical helicoids in the Berger spheres correspond to the rotationally invariant unduloids and nodoids, constructed by [HH89, PR99] in $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (cf. Proposition 1).

Section 5 deals with the construction of a 1-parameter family of complete singly periodic CMC H surfaces in the product spaces $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ ($H > 1/2$ in the latter case), coming from a minimal surface in a Berger sphere. In this case, the corresponding surfaces can be extended by reflection to a complete surface which is invariant by a discrete 1-parameter group of isometries, consisting of rotations in $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ or hyperbolic translations in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (cf. Theorem 1).

The most interesting property of these new examples is that they are all *bi-multigraphs* (i.e. connected surfaces made out of two multigraphs, symmetric with respect to a horizontal slice and not necessarily embedded) and have bounded height. Furthermore, for each value μ lying between the height of the rotationally invariant sphere and the height of the rotationally invariant torus in $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (resp. cylinder invariant under hyperbolic translations in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$), we construct a complete CMC H surface whose height is μ . Recall that the height of the mentioned torus (resp. cylinder) is a half of that of the corresponding sphere. Moreover, we show that in the $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ case, there exist many compact examples for each H .

Finally, Section 6 is devoted to the construction of constant mean curvature $1/2$ bi-multigraphs in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ which have the symmetries of a tessellation of \mathbb{H}^2 by regular polygons (cf. Theorem 2). These surfaces come from minimal surfaces in the Heisenberg group. Recall that the value $H = 1/2$ is critical in the sense that CMC surfaces for $H > 1/2$ and $H \leq 1/2$ are of different nature (e.g. CMC spheres only exist for $H > 1/2$). Besides, we give some applications to the construction of CMC $1/2$ surfaces in $M \times \mathbb{R}$, where M is a compact surface with negative Euler characteristic and constant curvature -1 .

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2. PRELIMINARIES ON HOMOGENEOUS 3-MANIFOLDS

The homogeneous Riemannian simply connected 3-manifolds with isometry group of dimension four can be parametrized by two real numbers κ and τ and they are often denoted by $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ in the literature (see [Dan07]). Moreover, every $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ has a fibration over a simply connected constant curvature κ surface whose vertical field ζ is Killing and τ represents the bundle curvature. In particular, $\mathbb{E}(\epsilon, 0)$ are the product spaces $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ if $\epsilon = 1$ or $\epsilon = -1$, respectively.

We will say that a geodesic in $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ is *horizontal* if its tangent vector is orthogonal to ζ and *vertical* if its tangent vector is co-linear with ζ . For our purposes, the following property will be essential:

Given a vertical or horizontal geodesic, there exists a unique involutive isometry of $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ which fixes each point in the geodesic.

This isometry will be called a geodesic reflection with respect to the geodesic.

2.1. The Daniel correspondence. A classical tool in the study of CMC surfaces in space forms is the Lawson correspondence, which establishes an isometric one-to-one local correspondence between constant mean curvature surfaces in different space forms (cf. [Law70, Section 14]). This correspondence was generalized by Daniel [Dan07, Theorem 5.2] to the context of the $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ spaces.

More explicitly, given $\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ and $\mathbb{E}^* = \mathbb{E}(\kappa^*, \tau^*)$, such that $\kappa - 4\tau^2 = \kappa^* - 4(\tau^*)^2$ and given $\theta, H, H^* \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $H + i\tau = e^{i\theta}(H^* + i\tau^*)$, the following statement holds:

Let $\phi : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ an isometric constant mean curvature H immersion of a simply connected surface Σ . There exists a isometric immersion $\phi^ : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^*$ of CMC H^* such that:*

- (a) $\nu^* = \nu$
- (b) $T^* = e^{\theta J}T$.
- (c) $S^* = e^{\theta J}(S - H \cdot \text{id}) + H^* \cdot \text{id}$

where $e^{\theta J}$, $\nu = \langle N, \xi \rangle$, $T = \xi - \nu N$ and S are the positive oriented rotation of angle θ in the tangent plane to Σ , the angle function, the tangent part of the vertical field and the shape operator for ϕ , and N is a unit normal vector field to the immersion. The elements ν^ , T^* and S^* are the corresponding ones for ϕ^* .*

The immersion ϕ^ is unique up to an ambient isometry in \mathbb{E}^* and is called a sister immersion of ϕ .*

As we pointed out in the introduction, we are interested in applying that correspondence between a minimal surface in some $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ and a CMC H surface in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{E}(\epsilon, 0)$, so the parameter θ must be $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (there is no loss of generality in considering θ to be positive) and some additional properties appear (see Lemma 1 below). Hence, κ must be $4H^2 + \epsilon$ and τ must be equal to H , and this yields the relations

$$(2.1) \quad \nu^* = \nu, \quad T^* = JT, \quad S^* = JS + H \cdot \text{id},$$

between the sister surfaces. In addition, we obtain the following scheme of possible configurations:

	Initial $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$	Surfaces in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$	Surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$
$\kappa > 0$	$\mathbb{E}(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$	CMC $H > 1/2$	CMC $H > 0$
$\kappa = 0$	$\mathbb{E}(0, 1/2)$	CMC $H = 1/2$	-
$\kappa < 0$	$\mathbb{E}(4H^2 - 1, H)$	CMC $0 < H < 1/2$	-

as well as, for $H = \tau = 0$, the families of associate minimal surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (notice that θ is free in that case).

The following result will allow us to precise what the horizontal and vertical geodesics contained in a minimal surface become in the sister surface for the cases in the table above. Observe that the choice $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is fundamental in the proof.

Lemma 1. *Given $\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $H \geq 0$, let $\phi : \Sigma \looparrowright \mathbb{E}(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$ be a isometric minimal immersion of a simply connected Riemannian surface Σ and suppose $\phi^* : \Sigma \looparrowright M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ is its sister CMC H immersion. Given a smooth curve $\alpha : [a, b] \rightarrow \Sigma$,*

- (a) *if $\phi(\alpha)$ is a horizontal geodesic, then $\phi^*(\alpha)$ is contained in a vertical plane, which the immersion meets orthogonally.*
- (b) *If $\phi(\alpha)$ is a vertical geodesic, then $\phi^*(\alpha)$ is contained in a horizontal plane, which the immersion meets orthogonally.*

Proof. The first part of this lemma was proved by Torralbo (cf. [Tor10a, Proposition 3]) but, for completeness, we include the complete proof.

We will follow the above notation and consider $\gamma = \phi(\alpha)$ and $\gamma_* = \phi^*(\alpha) = (\beta, h) \subseteq \Sigma \subseteq M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$, where there is no loss of generality in considering α to be parametrized by its arc length. Moreover, it is possible to immerse isometrically $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ in $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ if $\epsilon = 1$ or $\mathbb{R}_1^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ if $\epsilon = -1$ with unit normal along γ given by $(\beta, 0)$.

We will start by proving item (a). We claim that $J\gamma'_*$ is constant, where $J\gamma'_*$ is considered to be a curve in \mathbb{R}^4 or \mathbb{R}_1^4 .

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (J\gamma'_*)', \gamma'_* \rangle &= -\langle J\gamma', \nabla_{\gamma'} \gamma' \rangle = 0, & (\text{as } \gamma \text{ is a geodesic}) \\ \langle (J\gamma'_*)', J\gamma'_* \rangle &= 0, & (\text{as } J\gamma'_* \text{ has length 1}) \\ \langle (J\gamma'_*)', N^* \rangle &= -\langle J\gamma'_*, dN^*(\gamma'_*) \rangle = \langle J\gamma'_*, S^* \gamma'_* \rangle = \langle J\gamma', -S\gamma' + \tau\gamma' \rangle = \\ &= -\langle \gamma', S\gamma' \rangle = 0, & (\text{as } \gamma \text{ is an asymptote line}) \end{aligned}$$

where we take into account the relation (2.1). Thus, the tangent part of $(J\gamma'_*)'$ to $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ vanishes, so $(J\gamma'_*)'$ is proportional to $(\beta, 0)$. On the other hand, as γ is an horizontal curve in $\mathbb{E}(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$, we know that $\langle \gamma', \xi \rangle = \langle \gamma', T \rangle = 0$ so γ' is proportional to JT and, since it has unit length, we can suppose that, up to a sign, $\gamma' = JT/\sqrt{1 - \nu^2}$. Therefore, $T^* = \gamma'_* \sqrt{1 - \nu^2}$ and $(0, 1) = T^* + \nu N^* = \sqrt{1 - \nu^2} \gamma'_* + \nu N^*$.

This last relation implies that $\langle J\gamma'_*, (0, 1) \rangle = 0$. Hence,

$$\langle (J\gamma'_*)', (\beta, 0) \rangle = -\langle J\gamma'_*, (\beta', 0) \rangle = h' \langle J\gamma'_*, (0, 1) \rangle = 0,$$

where we have used that $0 = \langle J\gamma'_*, \gamma'_* \rangle = \langle J\gamma'_*, (\beta', 0) \rangle + \langle J\gamma'_*, h'(0, 1) \rangle$, and the claim is proved.

In fact, we have proved that $J\gamma'_* = (v, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ for some fixed $v \in TM^2(\epsilon) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. Taking this into account,

$$\langle \gamma'_*, (v, 0) \rangle' = \langle \gamma'_*, (v, 0) \rangle = \langle \gamma'_*, J\gamma'_* \rangle = 0$$

which implies that $\langle \gamma'_*, (v, 0) \rangle$ is constant, but $\langle \gamma'_*, (v, 0) \rangle = \langle \beta, v \rangle = 0$ as β is normal to $M^2(\epsilon)$ and v is tangent.

All this information says that γ_* lies in the vertical plane $P = \{(p, t) \in M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R} : \langle p, v \rangle = 0\}$. Moreover, the immersion ϕ_* is orthogonal to P since the tangent plane along γ_* is spanned by $\{\gamma'_*, J\gamma'_* = (v, 0)\}$.

Let us now prove item (b). Observe first that, if γ is a vertical geodesic, then $v = 0$ along it, so $\xi^* = T^* + vN^* = T^*$ along γ_* . Thus,

$$\langle \gamma'_*, \xi^* \rangle = \langle \gamma'_*, T^* \rangle = \langle \gamma', JT \rangle = 0.$$

The last equality follows from the fact that γ' is vertical whereas JT is horizontal (T is vertical along γ since γ is a vertical curve contained in the surface). Finally, notice that $0 = \langle \gamma'_*, \xi^* \rangle = \langle (\beta', h'), (0, 1) \rangle = h'$, so h is constant along γ_* , i.e. this curve is contained in a horizontal slice. As $v = 0$ along γ_* the surface intersects that slice orthogonally. \square

2.2. Smooth extension of surfaces bordered by geodesics. Let Σ be a minimal surface immersed in $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ and γ a vertical or horizontal geodesic of $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ contained in $\partial\Sigma$. Then, it is possible to extend Σ by geodesic reflection around γ (we recall that every geodesic reflection, whenever the geodesic is horizontal or vertical, is an isometry of $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$). This extension is smooth in view of [DHKW92, Theorem 4].

Moreover, taking into account Lemma 1 and the data (v, T, S) of a minimal surface invariant with respect to a vertical or horizontal geodesic reflection, it is easy to prove the following result that establishes the behaviour of this symmetries with respect to the Daniel correspondence.

Lemma 2. *Let $\phi : \Sigma \looparrowright \mathbb{E}(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$ be a minimal immersion of a simply connected surface and $\phi^* : \Sigma \looparrowright M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ its sister immersion. Then:*

- (i) *If $\phi(\Sigma)$ is invariant by a horizontal (resp. vertical) geodesic reflection then $\phi^*(\Sigma)$ is invariant by a reflection over a vertical (resp. horizontal) plane.*
- (ii) *The axis of reflection in the original surface corresponds to the curve where the sister immersion meets the plane of reflection.*

Another interesting situation that will often appear is when $\partial\Sigma$ contains two different vertical or horizontal geodesics meeting at some point $p \in \partial\Sigma$. Then, the surface can be extended by reflection over both geodesics producing, in each step, a new vertical or horizontal geodesic passing through p . If the angle between the two geodesics is $\frac{\pi}{k}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then a surface is produced after $2k$ reflections, which is smooth in every point except possibly at p . Nevertheless, if such a surface is locally embedded around the point p then, thanks to the removable singularity result [CS85, Proposition 1], it will be also smooth at p .

3. MODELS FOR HOMOGENEOUS SPACES

For our purposes we will restrict ourselves to the construction of minimal surfaces in $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ spaces where $\tau \neq 0$. In what follows we will only consider the cases where $\kappa \geq 0$ (i.e. either the Berger spheres or the

Heisenberg group) so CMC $H > 0$ in $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and $H \geq 1/2$ in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ will be produced. In this section we will introduce briefly the aforementioned homogeneous spaces, focusing on the properties needed in the paper.

3.1. The Berger spheres. A Berger sphere is a 3-sphere $S^3 = \{(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z|^2 + |w|^2 = 1\}$ endowed with the metric

$$g(X, Y) = \frac{4}{\kappa} \left[\langle X, Y \rangle + \left(\frac{4\tau^2}{\kappa} - 1 \right) \langle X, V \rangle \langle Y, V \rangle \right],$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ stands for the usual metric on the sphere, $V_{(z,w)} = J(z, w) = (iz, iw)$, for each $(z, w) \in S^3$ and κ, τ are real numbers with $\kappa > 0$ and $\tau \neq 0$. From now on, we will denote the Berger sphere (S^3, g) as $S_b^3(\kappa, \tau)$. We note that if $\kappa = 4\tau^2$ then $S_b^3(\kappa, \tau)$ is, up to homotheties, the round sphere. The Berger spheres are examples of $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$ for $\kappa > 0$ and $\tau \neq 0$ (cf. [Tor10b] for a detailed description).

The Hopf fibration $\Pi : S_b^3(\kappa, \tau) \rightarrow S^2(\kappa)$, where $S^2(\kappa)$ stands for the 2-sphere of radius $1/\sqrt{\kappa}$, given by

$$\Pi(z, w) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\kappa}} \left(z\bar{w}, \frac{1}{2}(|z|^2 - |w|^2) \right),$$

is a Riemannian submersion whose fibers are geodesics. The vertical unit Killing field is given by $\xi = \frac{\kappa}{4\tau} V$. It is easy to check that both the horizontal and vertical geodesic are great circles. It is interesting to remark that the length of every vertical geodesic is $8\tau\pi/\kappa$, whereas the length of every horizontal geodesic is $4\pi/\sqrt{\kappa}$.

3.2. The product spaces. As it has been pointed out before, the only homogeneous spaces with isometry group of dimension four and zero bundle curvature are the Riemannian products $M^2(\kappa) \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{E}(\kappa, 0)$, where $M^2(\kappa)$ stands for the simply connected surface with constant curvature κ . The Riemannian submersion coincides with the natural projection $\Pi : M^2(\kappa) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M^2(\kappa)$.

Totally geodesic surfaces of $M^2(\kappa) \times \mathbb{R}$ are either *vertical planes*, i.e. the product of a geodesic of $M^2(\kappa)$ with the real line (they are topological cylinders if $\kappa > 0$ and planes if $\kappa < 0$) or *horizontal planes* (also called *slices*), i.e. $M^2(\kappa) \times \{t_0\}$, $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. It is well known that the reflection over a horizontal or vertical plane is an ambient isometry.

If a CMC surface Σ meets a horizontal or vertical plane orthogonally, we can smoothly extend this surface by reflecting over this plane. This is a consequence of the continuation result of Aronszajn [Aron57] for elliptic PDE's joint with the fact that the reflection over horizontal and vertical planes are ambient isometries.

3.3. The Heisenberg group. The Heisenberg group Nil_3 is a Lie group whose Lie algebra consists of the upper-triangular nilpotent 3×3 real

matrices. It can be modelled by \mathbb{R}^3 , endowed with the metric

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}(ydx - xdy) + dz\right)^2,$$

where (x, y, z) are the usual coordinates of \mathbb{R}^3 . It corresponds to $\kappa = 0$, $\tau = \frac{1}{2}$ in the description of $\mathbb{E}(\kappa, \tau)$. The projection $\Pi : \text{Nil}_3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $\Pi(x, y, z) = (x, y)$ is a Riemannian submersion and ∂_z is a unit vertical Killing vector field.

All vertical and horizontal geodesics in Nil_3 are Euclidean straight lines, not necessarily linearly parametrized. Moreover, every non-vertical Euclidean plane is minimal and any two of them are congruent by an ambient isometry. Vertical Euclidean planes are also minimal in Nil_3 .

4. SPHERICAL HELICOIDS AND THEIR CORRESPONDENT SISTER SURFACES

The previous section helped us to understand the Daniel correspondence between minimal surfaces in the Berger spheres or the Heisenberg group and CMC surfaces in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$. In this section we are going to illustrate the construction method. For that purpose, we focus on the Berger sphere case, i.e. we are going to work in $\mathbb{S}_b^3(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$ and analyse what the correspondent to the so-called *spherical helicoids* are. The latter form a 1-parameter family of well known minimal immersions in the round 3-sphere, introduced by Lawson in [Law70] and given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_c : \mathbb{R}^2 &\rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3 \subset \mathbb{C}^2 \\ (x, y) &\mapsto (\cos(x)e^{icy}, \sin(x)e^{iy}). \end{aligned}$$

All these immersions are minimal in $\mathbb{S}_b^3(\kappa, \tau)$, for any κ and τ . In fact, they are the only immersions in the 3-sphere that are minimal with respect to all the Berger metrics (cf. [Tor10a, Proposition 1]).

Remark 1.

- (1) We can restrict the parameter c to the interval $[-1, 1]$ since the surfaces $\Phi_{1/c}$ and Φ_c are congruent up to a reparametrization, i.e. $(L \circ \Phi_{1/c})(\frac{\pi}{2} - x, cy) = \Phi_c(x, y)$, where $L(z, w) = (w, z)$.
- (2) Φ_0 is the minimal sphere, Φ_1 is the Clifford torus, and they are the only embedded surfaces of the family. Observe that a Clifford torus is nothing but the lift by the Hopf projection of a geodesic in $\mathbb{S}^2(\kappa)$. Moreover, given a point $p \in \mathbb{S}_b^3(\kappa, \tau)$ and a horizontal vector u at p there exist a unique Clifford torus passing through p with tangent plane at p orthogonal to u .
- (3) For every c , the surface Φ_c is invariant by the 1-parameter group of isometries $t \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{ict} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{it} \end{pmatrix}$.

Consider now the polygon Λ_c , $c \neq -1$ (the case $c = -1$ will be treated in the following section), consisting of the curves (see Figure 1):

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(t) &= (\cos(t), \sin(t)) = \Phi_c(t, 0), & t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \\ h_2(t) &= (\cos(t)e^{\frac{i\pi c}{2(1+c)}}, \sin(t)e^{\frac{i\pi}{2(1+c)}}) = \Phi_c\left(t, \frac{\pi}{2(1+c)}\right), & t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \\ v_1(t) &= (e^{ict}, 0) = \Phi_c(0, t), & t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2(1+c)}\right], \\ v_2(t) &= (0, e^{it}) = \Phi_c\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, t\right), & t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2(1+c)}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that, for every H , the curve $h_\theta(t) = \Phi_c(t, \theta)$, $\theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2(1+c)}]$, is a horizontal geodesic and v_1, v_2 are vertical ones. Moreover, we can recover the whole surface $\Phi_c(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by geodesic reflection of the piece $\Phi_c([0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2(1+c)}])$ over the edges of Λ_c .

Consider now the sister immersion $\Phi_c^* : [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2(1+c)}] \rightarrow M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ and denote by h_θ^* and v_j^* , $j = 1, 2$, the corresponding curves. In view of Lemma 1, h_θ^* are contained in a vertical plane of symmetry, P_θ , while v_j^* is contained in a slice $M^2(\epsilon) \times \{p_j\}$, $j = 1, 2$.

In order to know the behaviour of these curves, one can compute their curvature as curves in the vertical or horizontal plane where they lie. To do that, let us observe firstly that, since the sister surface intersects the slice and the vertical plane where the curves h_j^* and v_j^* meet orthogonally, the curvatures of these two curves (supposed to be parametrized by arc length) are given by

$$\begin{aligned} k_{v_j^*}^{M^2(\epsilon) \times \{p_j\}} &= \langle S^*(v_j^*)', (v_j^*)' \rangle = H - \langle Sv_j', Jv_j' \rangle, \\ k_{h_\theta^*}^{P_\theta} &= \langle S^*(h_\theta^*)', (h_\theta^*)' \rangle = H - \langle Sh_\theta', Jh_\theta' \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where S^* is the shape operator of the sister immersion Φ_c^* and the second equality holds since the shape operator S of Φ_c is related with S^* by $S^* = JS + H \cdot \text{Id}$ [cf. (2.1)].

Finally, as we know explicitly the shape operator of Φ_c , straightforward computations show that v_j^* are constant curvature curves in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \{p_j\}$, $j = 1, 2$. On the other hand, all the curves h_θ^* has the same curvature since the immersion Φ_c is invariant by a 1-parameter group of isometries that transform each h_{θ_1} into another h_{θ_2} .

Hence, for every point of v_j^* there exists a vertical plane of symmetry so the sister surface must be rotationally invariant.

Proposition 1. *The sister surface of the spherical helicoid Φ_c is a rotationally invariant surface. More precisely,*

- (i) *The sister surface of the minimal sphere (i.e. Φ_0) is the constant mean curvature H sphere.*
- (ii) *The sister surface of the Clifford torus (i.e. Φ_1) is the vertical cylinder, i.e. the product of a constant curvature $2H$ curve of $M^2(\epsilon)$ with the real line.*

- (iii) The sister surface of Φ_c for $0 < c < 1$ is an unduloid (cf. [PR99, Lemma 1.3]).
- (iv) The sister surface of Φ_c for $-1 < c < 0$ is a nodoid (cf. [PR99, Lemma 1.3]).

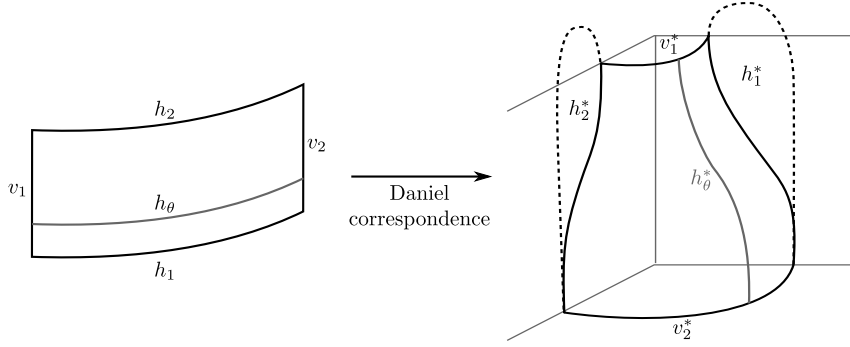


FIGURE 1. Polygon Λ_c ($c \neq -1$) in the Berger sphere (left) and its sister contour in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ (right) for $c > 0$ (solid line) and $c < 0$ (dashed line)

Proof. On the one hand, the previous argument shows that the sister surface of Φ_c must be a rotationally invariant CMC H surface in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$. On the other hand, the first assertion is trivial and the second one is easy because the Clifford torus has vanishing constant angle which remains invariant under the Daniel correspondence. Finally, it remains to prove (iii) and (iv). But this is a consequence of a deep analysis of the curvature of the curves h_θ , which will be omitted since it is long and straightforward. \square

Remark 2. The previous argument shows that every minimal surface which is ruled by horizontal geodesics becomes, via the Daniel correspondence, a CMC surface invariant by a 1-parameter group of isometries.

In the round sphere case, the corresponding surfaces, via the Lawson correspondence, to the spherical helicoids are the Delaunay CMC rotationally invariant examples of \mathbb{R}^3 . This was proved in [GB93, Theorem 2.1].

5. CONSTANT MEAN CURVATURE SURFACES IN $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ AND $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$

In this section we will construct, for each $H > 0$ (resp. $H > 1/2$), a 1-parameter family of constant mean curvature H surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (resp. $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$). To do that we first build a 1-parameter family of minimal surfaces Σ_λ in the Berger sphere $\mathbb{S}_b^3(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$, $\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$, solving the Plateau problem over an appropriate geodesic polygon Γ_λ (see figure 2). The desired surfaces will be the corresponding CMC H surfaces.

5.1. Geodesic polygons. Let us consider $\lambda \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ a real parameter and define the geodesic polygon Γ_λ , explicitly parametrized as

$$\begin{aligned} h_0(t) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(e^{it}, e^{-it}), & t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \\ h_1(t) &= (\cos t, \sin t), & t \in [\frac{\lambda}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}], \\ h_2(t) &= (i \cos t, i \sin t), & t \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\lambda}{2}], \\ v(t) &= \left(e^{it} \cos \frac{\lambda}{2}, e^{it} \sin \frac{\lambda}{2} \right), & t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that h_0 , h_1 and h_2 are horizontal geodesics which project by Π on two orthogonal great circles (h_1 and h_2 in the same one), whilst v is a vertical one (none of them are arc-length parametrized). In fact, the dependence on λ lies in where we choose the point from which we split the geodesic to do the horizontal lift (see Figure 2). Observe that two consecutive curves of Γ_λ meet at a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ angle.

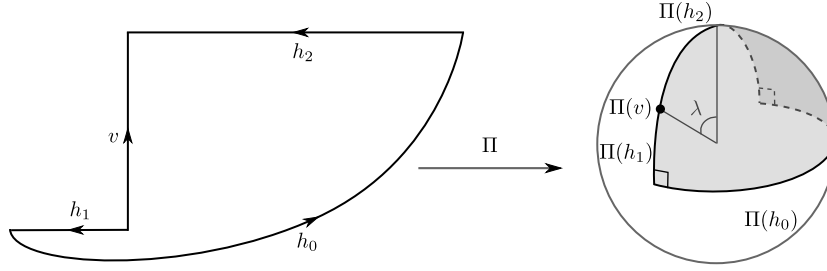


FIGURE 2. Polygon Γ_λ (left) and its Hopf projection $\Pi(\Gamma_\lambda)$ (right). The parameter λ represents the marked angle.

In the sequel, let us consider $W = \Pi^{-1}(\hat{W})$, where \hat{W} is the convex compact domain in $S^2(4H^2 + \epsilon)$ bounded by $\Pi(\Gamma_\lambda)$, which is nothing but a quarter of the sphere (see Figure 2). W is a solid torus whose boundary is made out of two pieces of Clifford torus (cf. Remark 1) which meet at a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ angle.

Proposition 2. *There exists a unique minimal surface $\Sigma_\lambda \subset W$ with border Γ_λ . Moreover, the interior of Σ_λ is a graph over \hat{W} and can be extended smoothly across its boundary.*

Proof. The existence is guaranteed by a general result due to Meeks and Yau [MY82]. We know that W is a mean convex body and it is clear Γ_λ is nullhomotopic in W . Hence, there exists a minimal surface Σ_λ with border Γ_λ which is C^2 in the interior and C^0 in the boundary.

Notice that, working in the Riemannian universal cover of W , the maximum principle for minimal graphs in Killing submersions given by Pinheiro in [P, Theorem 2.1] ensures that there exists at most one minimal graph in W with boundary Γ_λ . Therefore, to finish the proof it suffices to show that Σ_λ is a graph, i.e. its angle function ν never vanishes.

Let us consider Γ , a small deformation of Γ_λ in a neighbourhood of the vertical component v such that $\Pi|_\Gamma$ is injective and Γ lies *above* Γ_λ . Then, by the existence result and a classic application of the maximum principle, there exists a minimal graph Σ with border Γ and it lies above Σ_λ . We can consider a decreasing sequence $\{\Gamma_n\}_n$ of such deformations (i.e. Γ_n lies above Γ_{n+1} for every n) that converge to Γ_λ . The corresponding solutions Σ_n to the Plateau problem with border Γ_n will be graphs and will converge to a minimal surface Σ^+ with border Γ_λ (each of the surfaces Σ_n is stable and their geometries are uniformly bounded so standard converge arguments can be applied, note also that the sequence is monotonic). Hence, Σ^+ is above Σ_λ and it is a graph. This last property is a consequence of being limit of graphs so its angle function does not change sign but it can vanish at some points but, as Σ^+ is stable, the angle function is either identically zero or never vanishes. The first case is not possible since Σ^+ must be a graph in its interior.

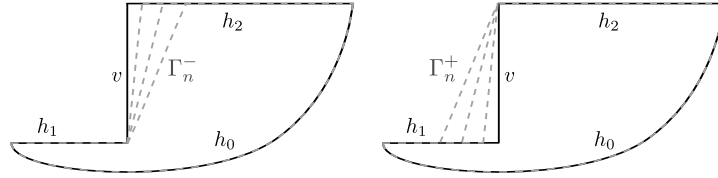


FIGURE 3. Deformations Γ_n^- (left) and Γ_n^+ (right) of the original polygon Γ_λ whose associated Plateau solutions converge to the minimal graphs Σ^+ and Σ^- .

By repeating the same argument, it is possible to deform the curve Γ_λ so the new one will be below and hence, construct a minimal graph Σ^- with border Γ_λ below Σ_λ . Finally, Pinheiro's argument shows that $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^-$. Thus, $\Sigma_\lambda = \Sigma^+$ and, in particular, Σ_λ is a graph. The smooth extension property is a consequence of the discussion in Section 2.2. \square

Remark 3. (1) If $\lambda = 0$ or $\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2}$ it is easy to check, due to the uniqueness of Σ_λ , that Σ_0 is a piece of the spherical helicoid Φ_{-1} (cf. Proposition 2) and $\Sigma_{\pi/2}$ is a piece of the sphere $\{(z, w) \in S^3 : \text{Re}(z - w) = 0\}$.

(2) The deformation technique used in the proof can be applied to show the existence and uniqueness of a graphical solutions of the Plateau problem in Killing submersions for a wide family of contour.

Now, we will focus on the dependence of the family Σ_λ on λ . First, notice that h_0 does not depend on λ and both h_1 and h_2 lie in horizontal geodesics which differ on a vertical translation. Thus, working in the universal cover of W and given $0 \leq \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, the maximum principle applied to Σ_{λ_1} and Σ_{λ_2} ensures that they do not intersect except in the common boundary. This fact proves that the family $\{\Sigma_\lambda : 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ is vertically ordered with respect to the parameter λ .

We claim it defines a foliation of the domain $U \subset W$ bounded by the sphere $\Sigma_{\pi/2}$, the spherical helicoid Σ_0 and a piece of the Clifford torus $\Pi^{-1}(\Pi(h_2))$. To prove the claim, it suffices to check that $U = \cup_{\lambda=0}^{\pi/2} \Sigma_\lambda$, so we will prove that there exists no $p_0 \in U$ such that it is not contained in any Σ_λ . If this situation occurred then, as the family is vertically ordered, we could define λ_0 such that Σ_λ lied in one side of p_0 for $\lambda > \lambda_0$ and in the other side for $\lambda < \lambda_0$. Since the involved surfaces are stable, we can take limits for $\lambda \nearrow \lambda_0$ and $\lambda \searrow \lambda_0$. The limit surfaces are minimal and have the same boundary Γ_{λ_0} so, by uniqueness (cf. Proposition 2), p_0 must lie in Σ_{λ_0} .

Take a point $p \in h_0(]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[) \cup h_1(]0, \frac{\pi}{4}[)$, if $p \in \Gamma_{\lambda_0}$ for some λ_0 then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $p \in \Gamma_\lambda$ for all $\lambda \in [0, \lambda_0 + \varepsilon[$. On the other hand, let $p \in h_2(]-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}[)$. If $p \in \Gamma_{\lambda_0}$, for some λ_0 , then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $p \in \Gamma_\lambda$ for all $\lambda \in]\lambda_0 - \varepsilon, \frac{\pi}{2}]$. Hence, it makes sense study the function $\lambda \mapsto v_\lambda(p)$ for λ in the appropriate interval, which is the purpose of the following lemma.

We chose a unit normal vector field N to Σ_λ in such a way $H > 0$. Thus, the angle function $v_\lambda = \langle N, \xi \rangle$ is negative in Σ_λ .

Lemma 3. *The angle function v_λ of the surface Σ_λ satisfies:*

- (i) $v_\lambda(p) = 0$ for $p \in \Gamma_\lambda$ if and only if $p \in v([0, \frac{\pi}{2}])$.
- (ii) v_λ does not take the value -1 in Σ_λ , and it only takes that value in Γ_λ at $h_0(0)$ and $h_0(\frac{\pi}{2})$ for $0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$.
- (iii) If $p \in h_0(]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[) \cup h_1(]0, \frac{\pi}{4}[)$, the function $\lambda \mapsto v_\lambda(p)$ is continuous and strictly increasing.
- (iv) If $p \in h_2(]-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}[)$, the function $\lambda \mapsto v_\lambda(p)$ is continuous and strictly decreasing.

Proof. To prove (i), if $v_\lambda(p) = 0$ for some $p \in \Gamma_\lambda$ not lying in v , then $p \in h_i$ for some $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. Moreover, p must lie in the interior of the curve h_i since, at its vertices, the angle function either has value minus one or p also lies in v . Thus, the piece of Clifford torus given by $\Pi^{-1}(\Pi(h_i))$ is tangent to Σ_λ at p and a contradiction to the boundary maximum principle is obtained.

Next we prove (ii) by contradiction. Let us suppose that there is an interior point $p \in \Sigma_\lambda$ such that $v_\lambda(p) = -1$, and consider the surface Λ consisting of the horizontal geodesics passing through p , which is in fact a minimal sphere, tangent to Σ_λ at p . Then, the intersection $\Lambda \cap \Sigma_\lambda$ forms a system of differentiable curves which meet transversally at some points (where both surfaces are tangent). Thus, at the point p at least two of them meet, but they cannot enclose a compact region (due to the maximum principle) so they necessarily die in $\partial\Sigma_\lambda$ (notice that Λ is a sphere). If we prove that Λ intersects $\partial\Sigma_\lambda$ in two points at most, the contradiction will be clear. On the one hand, showing that Λ cannot intersect the vertical boundary twice is an explicit computation and, on the

other hand, if Λ intersected the horizontal boundary twice, as Λ is made out of horizontal geodesics starting at p , we would find a closed horizontal geodesic polygon, which projects one-to-one by the Hopf projection, and this is impossible.

Items (iii), (iv) hold since the family $\{\Sigma_\lambda : 0 \leq \lambda \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ is vertically ordered and foliates the domain U , as we showed before. Finally the second part of (ii) follows from (iii), (iv) and the well-known behaviour of the angle function on Σ_0 and $\Sigma_{\pi/2}$ along their boundary. To be more precise, let us distinguish two cases:

- If $p \in h_2(\cdot) - \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}[\cdot)$, we compare with $\Sigma_{\pi/2}$. Since v_λ is strictly decreasing along this border, we get that $v_\lambda(p) > v_{\pi/2}(p) > -1$.
- If $p \in h_0(\cdot) \cup h_1(\cdot) - \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}[\cdot)$, we compare with Σ_0 . As v_λ is strictly increasing along this border, we get that $v_\lambda(p) > v_0(p) \geq -1$. \square

5.2. Properties of the conjugate surface. In this section, we will consider the CMC H sister surfaces in $\mathbb{S}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (for $H > 0$) or $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ (for $H > 1/2$) corresponding to Σ_λ , which will be denoted by Σ_λ^* .

First of all, recalling Section 2.2, we know that Σ_λ can be extended to a simply connected minimal surface in such a way $\bar{\Sigma}_\lambda$ lies in its interior so the Daniel correspondence may be applied to the extended surface and it provides an isometry between $\bar{\Sigma}_\lambda$ and $\bar{\Sigma}_\lambda^*$ by restriction. This property guarantees that the lengths of the components of the boundary and the angles they make are preserved. We will denote by h_0^* , h_1^* , h_2^* and v^* the corresponding curves of the boundary of Σ_λ^* . In view of Lemma 1, the curves h_j^* , $j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, are contained in vertical planes P_j and the surface meets these planes orthogonally. Hence, the angle that P_i and P_j make is the same as that the curves h_i^* and h_j^* make, which is in turn the same that h_i and h_j make, so P_0 is orthogonal to P_1 and P_1 is orthogonal to P_2 . On the other hand, the curve v^* is contained in a horizontal slice, that will be supposed to be $M^2(\epsilon) \times \{0\}$ after a vertical translation. Hence, we can extend the piece Σ_λ^* to a complete CMC H surface in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$.

We will first analyse the extremal cases $\lambda = 0$ and $\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2}$. The surface $\Sigma_{\pi/2}$ is a part of a minimal sphere in $\mathbb{S}_b^3(4H^2 + \epsilon, H)$ (cf. Remark 3) and so $\Sigma_{\pi/2}^*$ must be a piece of the CMC H rotationally sphere in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$. On the other hand, the surface Σ_0 satisfies $v = 1$ along the horizontal geodesic h_0 . Thus, h_0^* has constant height and it is contained in a vertical plane so it must be a horizontal geodesic in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, Σ_0 is foliated by horizontal geodesics (i.e. $t \mapsto (e^{i\theta} \cos t, e^{-i\theta} \sin t)$, $\theta \in [0, \pi/2]$), orthogonal to the boundary curve v . Thus, Σ_0^* is foliated by curves γ_t satisfying that:

- γ_t connects the point $h_0^*(t)$ to a point in v^* .
- γ_t is contained in a vertical plane, orthogonal to h_0^* and v^* .
- The curves $\Pi \circ \gamma_t$ satisfy $\|(\Pi \circ \gamma_t)'\| = -v$, so all of them have the same length.

Thus, the curve v^* , which is contained in a horizontal slice, must be a curve equidistant to $\Pi \circ h_0^*$ in $M^2(\epsilon)$. In particular, v^* has constant geodesic curvature in $M^2(\epsilon)$. From the parametrization of Σ_0 given in Section 4, it is easy to show that such geodesic curvature is given by $\kappa_g = \frac{\epsilon}{2H}$.

In view of [Man10, Thm. 4.2], the surface Σ_0^* must be a part of a rotationally invariant torus if $\epsilon = 1$ or a part of a horizontal cylinder, invariant under hyperbolic translations, if $\epsilon = -1$.

Theorem 1. *Given $\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $H > 0$ with $4H^2 + \epsilon > 0$, there exists a 1-parameter family of complete constant mean curvature H bi-multigraphs in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$, invariant under a discrete 1-parameter group of isometries acting trivially on the factor \mathbb{R} . More precisely,*

- (i) *If $\epsilon = 1$, they are invariant under a rotation.*
- (ii) *If $\epsilon = -1$, they are invariant under a hyperbolic translation.*

Moreover, the maximum height of the surface varies continuously between the maximum height of the upper half of the horizontal cylinder and the maximum height of the hemisphere.

Remark 4. The family is parametrized by $\lambda \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ as stated above. Observe that, in the case of $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, the 1-parameter group is generated by a rotation of angle $2\ell(\lambda)$, whilst in the case of $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ it is generated by a hyperbolic translation of length $2\ell(\lambda)$, where $\ell(\lambda) = -\int_0^{\pi/2} v_\lambda(h_0(t)) dt$, i.e. the length of the projection of the curve h_0^* to the slice $M^2(\epsilon) \times \{0\}$ (see Figure 4).

Proof. The previous reasoning ensures that we can extend the surface Σ_λ^* to a complete CMC H surface in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$, and it is clear that the extended surface is invariant by the mentioned group of isometries.

It is clear that the maximum height must be attained at a point with $v_\lambda = -1$. Lemma 3 ensures that this only happens at $h_0^*(0)$ and $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$. In the case of the horizontal cylinder, both points are at the same height and in the case of the sphere is trivial that the maximum height is attained at $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$. We are going to prove that, for $0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$, the maximum height is attained at $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$.

Let us consider h_i^* for $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ and write $h_i^* = (\beta_i, r_i) \in M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$. As h_i^* is contained in a vertical plane which Σ_λ^* meets orthogonally, it is easy to check out that $|r_i'(t)|^2 = 1 - v_\lambda(h_i^*(t))^2$ and $\|\beta_i'(t)\| = -v_\lambda(h_i^*(t))$. Since the angle function does not take the value -1 in the interior of h_i^* , we deduce that $r_i' \neq 0$ along h_i^* , i.e. the height function is strictly monotonic along h_i^* for $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. In particular, we deduce that the points $h_0^*(0)$ and $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$ does not have the same height. Moreover, taking this into account, the height $\mu_{\pi/2}(\lambda)$ of the point $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$ in Σ_λ^* is given by

$$\mu_{\pi/2}(\lambda) = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\lambda/2} \sqrt{1 - v_\lambda(h_2^*(t))^2} dt.$$

In particular, $\mu_{\pi/2}(\lambda)$ is a continuous function of λ . Now, in view of Lemma 3, if $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\pi/2}(\lambda_1) &= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\lambda_1/2} \sqrt{1 - v_{\lambda_1}(h_2^*(t))^2} dt < \int_{-\pi/4}^{\lambda_2/2} \sqrt{1 - v_{\lambda_1}(h_2^*(t))^2} < \\ &< \int_{-\pi/4}^{\lambda_2/2} \sqrt{1 - v_{\lambda_2}(h_2^*(t))^2} dt = \mu_{\pi/2}(\lambda_2). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the height of the point $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$ is strictly increasing in λ . Finally, we get that $\mu_{\pi/2}(\lambda) \in]\mu_{\pi/2}(0), \mu_{\pi/2}(\pi/2)[$ for every $\lambda \in]0, \frac{\pi}{2}[$.

On the other hand, a similar argument shows that $\mu_0(\lambda)$, i.e. the height of the point $h_0^*(0)$ in Σ_λ^* , is a continuous strictly decreasing function of λ and so $\mu_0(\lambda) \in]0, \mu_0(0)[=]0, \mu_{\pi/2}(0)[$ for $0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hence, the maximum height is attained at $h_0^*(\frac{\pi}{2})$ and it is between the height of the upper half of the horizontal cylinder and the height of the hemisphere. \square

The properties shown in the proof allow us to make a quite precise depiction of the polygon Γ_λ^* , as can be seen in Figure 4. It is important to observe that no information is obtained about v^* apart from the fact that it is contained in a horizontal plane so the representation may not be exact.

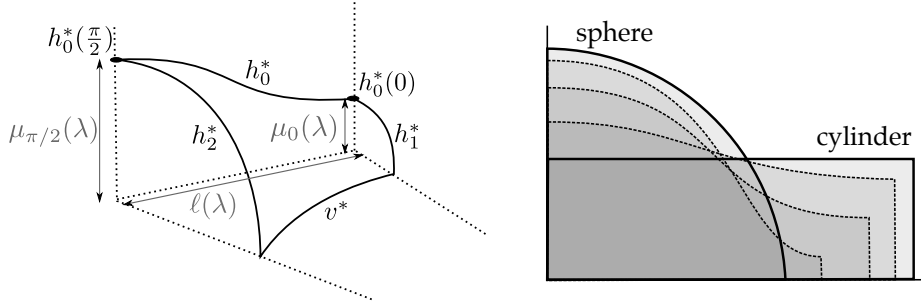


FIGURE 4. Representation of the polygon Γ_λ^* (left), where the dotted lines represent geodesics in $M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$, and a sketch of the profiles of the projections of Σ_λ^* to the vertical plane containing h_0^* (right). Note that the height of the cylinder is a half of the height of the sphere

Aledo, Espinar and Gálvez proved in [AEG08] that if $\Sigma \subseteq M^2(\epsilon) \times \mathbb{R}$ is a constant mean curvature $H > 0$ graph over a compact open domain, with $4H^2 + \epsilon > 0$, whose boundary lies in the slice $M^2(\epsilon) \times \{0\}$, then Σ can reach at most the height of the hemisphere, and equality holds if, and only if, the surface is a rotationally invariant hemisphere. The construction above provides examples where the height varies between the height of the horizontal cylinder and the sphere. Those examples are not compact in general but in the case of $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ we get some compact ones.

Corollary 1. *The constructed family provides many compact constant mean curvature $H > 0$ bi-multigraphs in $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, whose maximum heights are dense between the height of the horizontal cylinder and the sphere.*

Proof. Let us consider the function $\ell : [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined in Remark 4. This function is nothing but the length of the geodesic segment $\Pi(h_0^*) \subseteq M^2(\epsilon)$ (see Figure 4). Due to Lemma 3.(i) this function is continuous and strictly decreasing. Now, it is clear that, by successively reflecting the piece Σ_λ^* , the obtained surface is compact if, and only if, $\ell(\lambda)$ is a rational multiple of π so the corollary is proved. \square

In fact, by analysing more deeply the arguments used in the proof, it can be shown that, for $H \geq 1/2$, it is possible to choose the parameter λ so the resulting compact surface closes the first time it goes all the way round the equator. Indeed, the suitable choice for λ is that one for which $\ell(\lambda) = \frac{\pi}{k}$ for some integer $k \geq 2$.

Remark 5. In principle, the constructed surfaces are not known to be embedded graphs, which is equivalent to prove that the polygon Γ_λ^* projects one-to-one by Π , due to a classical application of the maximum principle. We conjecture that all the constructed pieces Σ_λ^* are embedded for every value of λ and that they give rise to properly embedded bigraphs in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ and, in the case of $S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$, provided that $H \geq 1/2$, we can choose $0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}$ to obtain a compact embedded surface.

6. CONSTANT MEAN CURVATURE 1/2 SURFACES IN $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$

This last section is devoted to construct CMC 1/2 surfaces in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ which have the symmetries of a tessellation of \mathbb{H}^2 by regular polygons. Let us introduce some background notation to study that problem.

Lemma 4. *Given $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a tessellation of \mathbb{H}^2 by regular m -gons such that k of them meet at each vertex if, and only if,*

$$\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{k} < \frac{1}{2}.$$

Furthermore, such a tessellation is unique up to an isometry of \mathbb{H}^2 . We will call it a (m, k) -tessellation.

Observe that each polygon in such a tessellation can be triangulated in $2m$ triangles whose angles are $\frac{\pi}{k}$, $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{\pi}{m}$. Hence, we will construct a CMC 1/2 piece in the product of the triangle and the real line which will orthogonally meet the vertical planes passing through the sides of the triangles, as well as the slices where the triangle lies in (see Figure 5). This will be achieved by choosing an appropriate geodesic polygon in Nil_3 and using the conjugate Plateau construction.

Given $\ell > 0$ and $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, let us consider the geodesic polygon in $\text{Nil}_3 = \mathbb{R}^3$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} h_0(t) &= (\ell, t\ell \cot \alpha, \tfrac{1}{2}t\ell^2 \cot \alpha), & t \in [0, 1], \\ h_1(t) &= (t\ell, 0, 0), & t \in [0, 1], \\ h_2(t) &= (t\ell, t\ell \cot \alpha, \tfrac{1}{2}t\ell^2 \cot \alpha), & t \in [0, 1], \\ v(t) &= (0, 0, \tfrac{1}{2}t\ell^2 \cot \alpha), & t \in [0, 1]. \end{aligned}$$

This polygon is nothing but the horizontal lift of a triangle whose angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, α and $\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$, where a vertical segment v has been placed in the vertex with angle $\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$. The boundary of the polygon lies in the boundary of a mean-convex body, namely, the lift of the whole triangle in \mathbb{R}^2 whose boundary consists of three vertical (and thus minimal) planes (cf. Subsection 3.3).

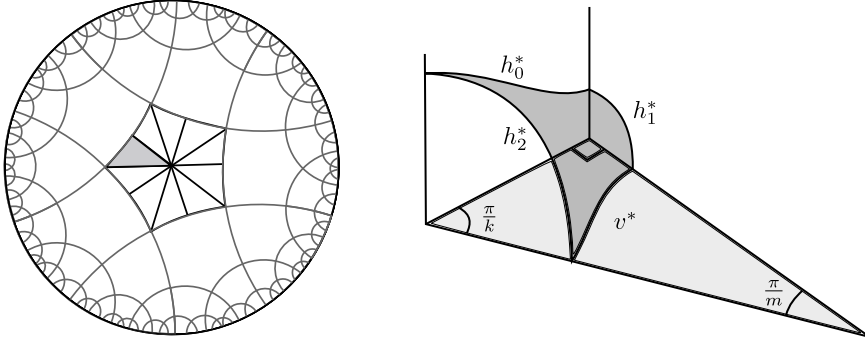


FIGURE 5. A (m, k) -tessellation of \mathbb{H}^2 for $m = 4$ and $k = 5$ (left) and the fundamental piece of the CMC surface (right), that fits in the shaded triangle.

Following the ideas developed in previous sections, it is possible to solve the Plateau problem for this polygon in Nil_3 and we obtain a minimal quadrilateral which is also a graph over an Euclidean right triangle in the plane $z = 0$. The angle determined by h_0 and h_2 is equal to α whereas the three remaining angles are equal to $\frac{\pi}{2}$. If we apply the Daniel correspondence, it provides a CMC $1/2$ quadrilateral in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ for which the corresponding edges h_i^* , $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, lie in vertical planes V_i in such a way that V_0 and V_2 meet with angle α and V_0 and V_1 are orthogonal.

Nevertheless, we would like the planes V_0 , V_1 and V_2 to fit the triangle constructed in the tessellation of \mathbb{H}^2 , for what we choose $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{k}$. Next step will consist in proving that the projection $\Pi(h_0^*) \subset \mathbb{H}^2$ has arbitrary length when varying the parameter $\ell > 0$. Notice that that length is the integral of the angle function of Σ^* along h_0^* and the angle function is preserved by the correspondence.

Lemma 5. *In the construction above, the length of the segment $\Pi(h_0^*) \subset \mathbb{H}^2$ diverges when $\ell \rightarrow \infty$ (for fixed $\alpha \in]0, \pi/2[$).*

Proof. Let us consider the planes $P, Q \subset \text{Nil}_3$ with equations $\ell y - 2z = 0$ and $\ell \cot \alpha x - \ell y + 2z = \ell^2 \cot \alpha$ in the usual coordinates $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, which are minimal. The segment h_0 lies in $P \cap Q \cap \Sigma$ and the point $h_1(0)$ lies in the intersection $P \cap \Sigma$ whereas $h_2(0) \in Q \cap \Sigma$. Hence, the maximum principle guarantees that Σ lies in a wedge bounded by P and Q . Therefore, it is possible to compare the angle functions of Σ , P and Q along h_0 . As P and Q have negative angle functions, ν_P and ν_Q , we conclude that $\nu \leq \max\{\nu_P, \nu_Q\} < 0$ in the interior of the segment h_0 . Moreover, the integral of the angle functions of these planes along h_0 can be computed explicitly to show that they diverge as $\ell \rightarrow \infty$, which forces the integral of ν along h_0 to diverge and the proof is finished. \square

As the length of $\Pi(h_0^*) \subset \mathbb{H}^2$ is a continuous function of ℓ , we deduce that it can take any positive value. By adjusting that length, the sister polygon matches the symmetries we were seeking for the triangle in the tessellation, and we have proved the following result.

Theorem 2. *Given a tessellation of $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \{0\}$ by regular polygons (cf. Lemma 4), there exists a constant mean curvature $1/2$ bi-multigraph in $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ with bounded height, invariant under any isometry of $\mathbb{H}^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ which preserves the tessellation.*

Remark 6. As in the case of Theorem 1, the constructed examples are not known to be embedded, but we conjecture they are properly embedded bigraphs.

Finally, we will apply this result to study CMC $1/2$ surfaces when considering some quotients of the hyperbolic plane rather than the plane itself. Let us take a regular $2m$ -gon ($m \geq 2$) in the hyperbolic plane and suppose we can identify some of its sides in pairs to obtain a compact surface in such a way there exists a positive integer $k \geq 3$ such that the vertices of the polygon are identified in classes of k elements each. We will call it a *regular gluing pattern*. Then, the surface and the identifications can be carried out in a $(2m, k)$ -tessellation of the hyperbolic plane (observe that $\frac{1}{2m} + \frac{1}{k} < \frac{1}{2}$ so Lemma 5 can be applied), which shows a way to endow the resulting surface with a metric of constant curvature -1 whose universal Riemannian cover is the hyperbolic plane (see [Thu, Section 1.3] for a more detailed description). Gauss-Bonnet formula implies that the resulting surfaces have negative Euler characteristic. Let us illustrate this situation with some examples:

- Given $g \geq 2$, consider the gluing pattern in a $4g$ -gon defined by

$$a_1 b_1 a_1^{-1} b_1^{-1} a_2 b_2 a_2^{-1} b_2^{-1} \cdots a_g b_g a_g^{-1} b_g^{-1}.$$

All vertices are identified together so it leads to a $(4g, 4g)$ -tessellation. The obtained surface is a genus g orientable surface.

- For $g \geq 3$, consider now the gluing pattern in a $2g$ -gon given by

$$a_1 a_1 a_2 a_2 \cdots a_g a_g.$$

All vertices are identified together again so it leads to a $(2g, 2g)$ -tessellation. The quotient is a non-orientable genus g surface.

The conditions on g are the geometric restrictions on a surface of genus g to have negative Euler characteristic. Other identifications give rise to the same topological surfaces, but not isometric to these ones.

Suppose now that we have a regular gluing pattern to which we associate a $(2m, k)$ -tessellation. By applying Gauss-Bonnet formula to a regular $2m$ -gon $P_{(2m, k)}$ in \mathbb{H}^2 with interior angles equal to $2\pi/k$, we get

$$\int_{P_{(2m, k)}} K_{\mathbb{H}^2} = 2\pi \left(1 + \frac{2m}{k} - m \right).$$

If a compact surface M is obtained from $P_{(2m, k)}$ when identifying some of its edges, then it has Euler characteristic $\chi(M) = 1 + \frac{2m}{k} - m$. Let us now consider the surface $\Sigma_{(2m, k)}^*$ given by Theorem 2. As every symmetry of the tiling is also a symmetry of the surface, its edges can be identified in the same way as those of $P_{(2m, k)}$ when constructing M and it provides a compact CMC $1/2$ surface in the quotient space $M \times \mathbb{R}$. Finally, we will compute the Euler characteristic of $\hat{\Sigma}_{(2m, k)}^*$, the quotient surfaces. Since it consists of $8m$ pieces, each of which coming from the piece Σ constructed in Nil_3 , which satisfies $\int_{\Sigma} K_{\Sigma} = \pi/k - \pi/2$ (notice that Σ is a quadrilateral whose angles are $\pi/2, \pi/2, \pi/2$ and π/k), we obtain

$$\int_{\hat{\Sigma}_{(2m, k)}^*} K_{\hat{\Sigma}_{(2m, k)}^*} = 4\pi \left(\frac{2m}{k} - m \right),$$

so $\chi(\hat{\Sigma}_{(2m, k)}^*) = 2(\frac{2m}{k} - m)$.

Now observe that the gluing pattern in M induces other pattern in $\Sigma_{(2m, k)}^*$, which can be seen as a certain polygon whose sides have been identified in pairs and it is easy to realize that $\hat{\Sigma}_{(2m, k)}^*$ is orientable if, and only if, M is orientable. For orientable surfaces, the genus and Euler characteristic satisfy $\chi = 2(1 - g)$, whereas $\chi = 2 - g$ is satisfied for the non-orientable case. From this, the following result follows.

Corollary 2. *Let M a compact Riemannian surface with negative Euler characteristic and constant curvature -1 which can be realized by a regular gluing pattern. Then the construction above induces a compact constant mean curvature $1/2$ bi-multigraph Σ immersed in $M \times \mathbb{R}$ satisfying:*

- (i) Σ is orientable if, and only if, M is orientable.
- (ii) If M has genus g , then Σ has genus $2g$.

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DEPARTAMENTO DE GEOMETRÍA Y TOPOLOGÍA, UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA, 18071 GRANADA,
SPAIN

E-mail address: `jmmanzano@ugr.es`

DEPARTAMENTO DE GEOMETRÍA Y TOPOLOGÍA, UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA, 18071 GRANADA,
SPAIN

E-mail address: `ftorralbo@ugr.es`